

THE FARMER.

For the Lewisburg Chronicle.

Mr. Editor: I see from a few criticisms in the last Chronicle, that Selim has taken exceptions to my previous article, and says that my statement does not point out any particular difference in manures, and would be still more valuable, if I would add to it, &c. &c. According to Selim, then, of course I have failed in my purpose.

Permit me to ask S. to read that article a second time; for, judging from his own remarks, he could have read it but once, and that superficially, or he would not have put such constructions upon it. True, I stated that those facts were but preliminary to what might succeed them—but it seems that S. has vainly looked for the "cause and effect," both in one short article. As facts established by scientific observations, I offered them, presuming that the sensible agriculturist would readily make the right application.

Here is a post. I am asked if I think, after the sap is exuded by the upper side of the leaf, the under surface inhales the same sap from the air as leaves the upper side. Well now! thou embryo philosopher, be concise on this point, I do not think the sap performs any such revolution, but if you will take the trouble to refer back, you may see that I suppose the leaves to perform functions similar to the lungs of animals, and that the ascending and returning ducts act upon pure physiological principles.

I answer Selim's charge of not having pointed out "any particular difference in manures," by referring him again to that article upon which he offers his milk-and-water criticisms, where he will find I did not propose to point out the difference in manures, but merely the functions performed by the different parts and organs of the plant; a knowledge of which is essential to its proper cultivation.

I hope, at a time not far distant, to furnish the Chronicle with an article, the application of which will corroborate my former statements, and show by obvious consequences the correctness of my position. W. S. M.

For the Lewisburg Chronicle.

Your correspondent from Deer Park infers, from a remark that I made in my communication in favor of setting green posts, that the time of cutting the timber may have had considerable to do with it, and wishes to know what season of the year it was cut, whether in a sign of the moon, or whether the sap was running up, or down, or not running at all, or whether the posts were set butts down, or tops down. Well, I will try and be a little more explicit, whether any more satisfactory or not. To the best of my recollection, I cut the timber in March; do not know of being governed by any sign or say-so in that instance, except that I was setting posts, I always set the large end down, if otherwise suitable, and have no belief in the theory that a post will last longer by being set top down. This may not be a very satisfactory explanation, but I can not help it. I will not undertake to say that there is a better and a worse time for cutting timber for use above ground, when the bark is to be left on, but I have been more governed by circumstances than by signs, whether as often right as those who pay more attention to them is not for me to say. But I have no doubt it would be gratifying to many of the readers of the Chronicle if some person of observation and experience would give us a good reason why a post, perfectly dry, porous grain, and a portion of sun cracks, which, when set in the ground, in the nature of things most partake of the moisture and wet that surrounds it—the pores and cracks filling up with a fresh supply, has the preference over one that has not undergone this process. But to cut the matter short, whether the sap is running up, or running down, or not running at all, give me the green post, allowing others the liberty of doing as they please. R. H. L.

Feb. 22

Growing Potatoes.

As "Spring-time of the year is coming," a correspondent in very reasonable terms asks the following reasonable account of a method whereby (he says) people have very little ground, some leisure, and no fear of a little work occasionally, may grow a very decent bin of Potatoes for next Fall and Winter:

You can procure a cask or sugar hogshead with both heads taken out; and place it over some soil prepared in the usual way. You then plant six or more of your seed potatoes, place the cask over them, covering them with earth as usual, and earth them up well when the vine of the usual height for hoeing; you keep earthing till a month or so before digging. The vines will grow in some instances six feet, and at every joint there will be a crop of potatoes, so that in some cases ten times the usual crop will be procured with less labor and less land being occupied.

I am informed that it has been tried in Ireland with considerable success, and for my own part think it feasible, and would try it if I were a farmer or had ground fit. Yours, M. O.

[N. Y. Tribune.]

**DRAINING.**—In England, the Duke of Rutland has reclaimed 5,500 acres by means of a skilful course of drainage. They originally yielded only a growth of sedge and worthless and aquatic grasses, and were the origin of destructive malaria. Their first crop was abundant, and repaid all outlays for drainage, cultivation, and the original value of the soil.

Extensive districts have also been placed under a course of irrigation, by scientific engineers. The result has been the enormous increase of 500 per cent. over what they formerly afforded.

Thomas Hancock, nurseryman and farmer, Burlington, N. J., pays twelve and a half cents, in Philadelphia, for leached ashes, and two and a half cents freight, and then hauls them from two to three miles, and applies them at the rate of one hundred and sixty bushels to the acre, upon sandy soil, and finds it a profitable application.

News & Notions.

The people of Montoursville, Lye. Co., have become clothed with all the honors, immunities, taxes, and perquisites of a Borough incorporation.

Hon. James M. Power, who went to Havana to benefit his health, writes home that he has been benefited by his visit to that country. He however expresses faint hopes of recovery.

The N. Y. "Ogion" relates the following of a young man who was induced to drink wine on last New Year day by a lady on whom we called. He was a pledged man, but the young lady ridiculed his scruples and persuaded him to take one glass just to please her. He yielded. That night he went home drunk, and since then, one debauch has succeeded another, till last week he died amid the tortures of a drunkard's madness. What a load of guilt rests on that young woman's soul.

The exports of ice from Boston, during the month of January, were 9,419 tons.

Two letters, one containing \$50, and the other \$50, mailed at the Post office at Muncy, on the evening of the 3d of January last, for Philadelphia, and sent via Danville, were stolen from the mail.

A bill has been reported in Congress proposing to change the value of "fips" to five cents, and "levies" to ten cents.

It is said that not a single delegate will go from Kentucky to the Nashville Union Convention. It is also hinted in some quarters that it is not improbable the citizens of Nashville will not permit the Convention to be organized, but will give the members an unmistakable hint to hold their Convention somewhere else.

Posts have been set for a line of telegraph to Danville.

The North Pennsylvanian is the title of the new paper about to be established at Forney, to oppose Wilmot.

Foreign News.

The American arrived at Halifax 23d inst. She sailed from Liverpool on the 9th inst., and therefore brings two weeks' later advices. The political news she brings is not of an important character. The commercial advices, by the American, are not of an encouraging character as previous accounts led us to anticipate.

No further advance has taken place in cotton, the market, after considerable fluctuations, settling down to the European quotations. Breadstuffs were dull, while, as an offset, American provisions have improved. The money market was rather depressed.

England.

Since the sailing of the last steamer Parliament has met—the Queen's speech delivered—and in some degree the main features of the proposed policy of ministers has been developed.

It says on the subject of the Turko-Russian question, that in the course of the Austrian war, differences of a serious character arose between Austria and Russia on the one hand, and the Sultane Porte on the other, in regard to the treatment of the considerable number of persons who, after the termination of the civil war in Hungary, had taken refuge in the Turkish territory. Explanations which took place between the Turkish and Imperial Porte have fortunately removed any danger to the peace of Europe which have arisen out of the differences. Her Majesty having been appealed to on this occasion by the Sultan, united her efforts to those of the Government of France, to which a similar appeal had been made, in order to assist, by the employment of her good offices, in effecting an amicable settlement of those difficulties in a manner consistent with the dignity and independence of the Porte.

It is announced that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will be about two and a half millions plus, this year, it is said, thus raised by the rising prosperity of the country. It will be appropriated to the reduction of the window and other obnoxious taxes.

The Ministers have not yet avowed the line of policy they mean to pursue in regard to the North American colonies, but it is pretty well understood that should these colonies desire either to become inde-

pendent States, or to annex themselves to the United States of America, that no opposition will be offered by Ireland to their so doing.

Intelligence from France is still more heart-rending.

France.

On and since Monday, the 4th instant, Paris has been in the state of siege in consequence of a series of disturbances created by a mob at the Rue St. Martin and St. Antoine, where the police authorities came to cut down certain trees of liberty planted during the revolution.

From facts, which, by the way, are rather conflicting, it would appear that when the order of destruction of these emblems of the liberty of the French people were issued, large crowds gathered around and decorated them with symbols of liberty. The police, acting under orders for execution, proceeded to cut them down, when they were resented and dispersed by the people; but a strong body of military advancing, the mob was dispersed with loss of seven wounded, whilst it could not be said that the troops were ordered. Gen. Lamouré was hoisted in all directions by the mob, but no other offence offered him. Since then that part of Paris has been in a confined state of ferment, and none know what the next may bring. The Monitor attributes the whole affair to a desire of the President to concentrate the government of the country in his own person.

Paris, Thursday night.—The city is quiet; the police are stationed at such of the trees of Liberty as are still standing, and do not allow loiterers to congregate. There are no fears of further disturbances, and great reliance is placed on the energy of the Government. Stocks are much higher.

Greece.

Advices from Athens to the 16th and 19th inst. a serious rupture between the English and Greek Governments had taken place, and that there was a total suspension of relation between the two Governments.

Rome.

It is now stated on authority that the Pope is now about to return to Rome at most immediately. It is believed that the Spanish garrison would evacuate Rome on the arrival of his Holiness. The French have fortified and have occupied several strong holds on the coast. Architects have been ordered to repair the Palazzo for the Pope's Legate.

Russia.

Accounts from the Dardanelles state that the Circassians have gained great advantage over the Russians on the Oras, the Russians having been compelled to retreat with great loss.

Turkey.

The escape of Madam Kossuth, and the fact of her having joined her exiled husband, is confirmed. The extradition question nearly settled.

Switzerland.

There is a demand for the extradition of some Poles, who have taken refuge from the severities following the late Hungarian troubles within the cantons of Swiss land.

The Swiss government has refused to surrender the refugees, except in cases where it is clearly proved that they have intrigued in politics and otherwise misconducted themselves. In this position, the cantons are sustained by the French government. England will, also, it is supposed, sustain the Swiss in their position.

THE CHRONICLE.

H. C. HICKOK, Editor. O. N. WORDEN, Publisher. At \$1.20 each in advance, \$1.75 in three months, \$2 paid within the year, and \$2.10 at the end of the year. Agents in Philadelphia—W. B. Porter and L. W. Carr.

Lewisburg, Pa.

Wednesday Morning, Feb'y 27

Spring Elections.

Friday the 15th of next month is the day for the semi-annual election in the Boroughs and Townships of this county. Two Justices of the Peace are to be chosen, for five years in many districts, which makes it important there should be prior thought upon the subject, and a full vote brought out.

Letter from the Editor.

[By Telegraph.] NEW BERLIN Feb. 19, 1850. The only circumstance that has yet occurred to relieve the monotony of our Courts, was the Whig meeting that came off here this afternoon, according to previous notice. The Court House was densely crowded, and the meeting was largely attended by members of both political parties.

Hon. JOSEPH CASEY, M. C., was first called on to address the meeting. He began by referring to the intense excitement which prevailed at Washington on the slavery question; and stated that there was no exaggeration on that point, in the reports of the letter writers from the Capital. He said the continuance and increase of this excitement was, for many important reasons, much to be deprecated—that the agitators in Congress, from both North and South, ought to be frowned down, because most of them fanned the flames of discord for the express purpose of agitation and

disunion, and nothing but evil could be the result of their efforts—and that the better policy was to pursue a wise conservative course, which, while it would sacrifice no essential principle, would allay the existing excitement, and at the same time preserve the best interests of the Territories and the Union. He stated in the most emphatic manner, that he would uniformly vote against any and every proposition to extend slavery, either directly or indirectly, into territory now free. But in the present aspect of affairs, the line of policy suggested in Pres. Taylor's territorial message, and Mr. Clay's compromise resolutions, by Congress would, he thought, lead to an early and satisfactory adjustment of the slavery question.

Mr. CASEY remarked that he happened to be in the Senate chamber listening to Mr. CASEY's speech, when Mr. Root's free soil resolutions were offered in the House, but would have voted to lay them on the table, if an opportunity had been afforded him—and he afterwards did vote to dispose of Mr. Giddings' resolutions in the same way. He said that himself and others had appealed to Mr. Root to withhold his resolutions, as premature, and calculated to embarrass the subject, and injure the Whig party. "Oh—no—the Whig party," replied Mr. Root, "I want to split it, and break it up so completely, that there will not be enough left to make Post Masters of." [Mr. Root was elected it should be remembered as a Free-Soil Whig.]

He further stated that the President is mild and conciliatory in his tone and feeling, but firm and decided on the subject of the Union. In an interview with him, the other day, the President remarked that he had conversed with many of the advocates of dissolution, and had endeavored to ascertain in what way, and by what process, they expected to dissolve the Union; but there wasn't one of them that could tell him how it was to be done. "But," added "O. J. Zach," in a very significant manner, "I can tell them of a great many ways, by which it can be prevented." [One inference we drew from this remark was, that "Rough and Ready" still has strong confidence in "grape"]

Mr. CASEY spoke in enthusiastic terms of Mr. CASEY's speech, and the noble stand he had taken in behalf of the Union. In connection with this subject, he paid a high compliment to the Speaker of the House, Mr. COBB; and strongly commended the course of Mr. Winthrop, and Senators Houston and Benton; and quoted a remark made to him recently by Mr. Stanley, M. C. from North Carolina, that "All the Nullifiers of the South, with the Devil to back them, couldn't dissolve the Union."

Mr. CASEY concluded with a reference to the Tariff—stating that it would be impossible to accomplish its revision until the all-absorbing subject of slavery was disposed of. His speech, taking it altogether, was eloquent and effective, and was received by the audience with expressions of much interest.

At Harrisburg, Legislation was suspended, to hear read the impressive, patriotic, and sublime moral Farewell Address of Washington to his countrymen.

At Richmond, (Virginia) the procession for laying the cornerstone of a Washington monument, was the most imposing, and the crowd in attendance the greatest, ever witnessed there. President Z. Taylor was present, and made a beautiful and chaste speech, befitting the occasion. Crowds of people pressed around him, and his reception was flattering in the extreme.

By Americans, the 22d February and the 4th July should be regarded as semi-annual holidays, in preference to the heathenish and non-sensical observance of an imaginary Christmas and New Year's.—These, with an Autumnal Thanksgiving, would make Holidays enough, without importing and perpetuating those of other times and people.

"The Union Times" affects to believe that the "new county" project of annexing White Deer and Kelly to the upper end of Northumberland county, "is assuming a serious aspect." Nonsense! there is no more probability of the move being successful, than there was honor in last fall's belief that Col. Sifer and Lewisburg were working to effect a division—and that had not a shadow of truth. The majority in both those townships are said to be opposed to crossing the river to attend Courts—and all other divisions of the county are decidedly opposed to any dismemberment of old Union.

New Paper. "The Herald of Freedom" is the title of a weekly journal just started in Hoodsburg by Mr. JOHN CASE, an earnest and devoted champion of popular rights. We certainly wish him success, altho' the fact that he is not a practical printer forbids us to hope that he will do better than those who are.

"The only way to 'punish' the Coffee speculators is to stop buying the 'weed,' or berry—thereby punishing the speculator and perhaps yourself.—By-the-way, a Tariff editor in Millin county, insists upon it that the rise in coffee is owing to the Tariff of '46, or that the price of wheat was not raised by that law in '46.

Beautiful weather; will it last?

The Shylocks of Slavery in Congress declare that nothing shall be done till the Slavery question is settled; and that shall not be settled except in their way. This far they have succeeded in preventing all business of importance.

The new Editor.

Handling the editorial quill while the Editor is gone upon more profitable business, the Publisher takes the opportunity to express his gratification with the manner in which his efforts to add interest and utility to this journal have been met. We have added many names to our subscription list, (where there is yet room for many more,) and been cheered by other tokens of encouragement.

From among editorial notices of the change of Editorship, we give below a few that we happen to find, as expressive of "public opinion."

We notice the announcement in the last Lewisburg Chronicle, that Henry C. Hickok, Esq., has succeeded Mr. Warden as editor of that journal. Mr. H. is a finished scholar, and a gentleman of very superior abilities, and we doubt not that he will make an excellent editor. We trust he may be more lucky in his new calling than he was when we used to know him as a politician in the rugged contests of old Perry.—[Millin Town "Standard"]

Henry C. Hickok, Esq., formerly of this Borough—a very writer and a clever fellow—has put his hand upon the editorial quill of the Lewisburg Chronicle, and will doubtless turn up handsome furrows in the field of literature. Success to you!—Perry Freeman.

We learn from the Lewisburg Chronicle, that Henry C. Hickok, Esq., has succeeded Mr. O. N. Worden as editor of that journal. Mr. H. is a finished scholar, and a gentleman of very superior abilities.—[Phila. Daily News.]

H. C. Hickok, Esq., the new editor, is a ready and able writer, and is gifted with the necessary qualifications to render the Chronicle an interesting and useful journal. We extend to him the warmest hand of fellowship and wish him abundant success in his new career.—[Union Star.]

Mr. Hickok is a finished scholar, a Democrat, and a gentleman of very superior abilities.—[Columbia Democrat.]

Maj. Hickok is a gentleman and scholar, a finished writer and an honest lawyer. Mr. Warden, the present publisher, and late editor, is a man of talents and respectability, but his Whig bias invariably stuck out a foot.—[Union Times.]

There are other analogous and highly complimentary notices of the new editor and printer—which the modesty of the new printer will not permit him to copy.—But we reciprocate all good wishes, and shall steadily endeavor as fast and as far as possible to reciprocate good wishes by good deeds.

Washington's Birth-Day.

The 22d was a remarkable pleasant day for the season. In Lewisburg, the "Infantry" and "Guards" paraded in winter uniform, and drew forth many observers. They were also honored by a visit from the "Binggold" company of Milton, whose maneuvers under Capt. KULTNER were warmly commended by better judges than we pretend to be.

The "Scott Infantry" paraded in Milton, and the "Artillerists" in New Berlin. We regret to learn that the cannon of the latter company made a premature explosion as it was being loaded, by which two of its members—Andrew Spiller and David Corvey—had their faces and hands severely scorched and burned, but no bones were broken. They made a narrow escape with their lives; and the lesson should not be forgotten by them or others.

The Students of the Dickinson Seminary, (Williamsport) were to celebrate the 22d by literary exercises and vocal and instrumental Music.

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Beautiful weather; will it last?

For the Lewisburg Chronicle.

LOVE.

There is a word of sweet, most sweet, That soothes and softens human sorrow; It lives where friends in converse meet, It shines with beams no light else can borrow; That word is Love; it was from God it came; Man ne'er devised, nor such a word could frame.

It sweetens life when full of care, All gloom and weariness dispelling; It gathers friends, it casts out fear, It makes the stoutest heart its conquest; It gives its wounds without remorse, And when opposed they foster longest, Till, lost to self, overcome he knows not how, He must die and to another bow.

Sublime him? yes, by gentle force, It makes the stoutest heart its conquest; It gives its wounds without remorse, And when opposed they foster longest, Till, lost to self, overcome he knows not how, He must die and to another bow.

It binds him? yes, a perfect slave, And of all fetters his the strongest; Yet so delightful, I should care Myself to wear those fetters longest. He's bound, yet free; and chained, but his own will gives to another, power for good or ill.

Love is the sweetest tie of earth, And friend, as the most enduring; 'Tis not of low, but heavenly bliss securing, The crown that in this soul-enveloping flame Till God shall please to take thence it came. Ixaristria.

Society for Inquiry.

This association comprises upwards of 50 of the students of the University at Lewisburg, whose object is to become conversant with the moral and religious condition of different portions of the globe, and present it to the Society in the form of Correspondence from abroad, and Reports from Committees appointed to investigate a particular field. The last Report was a very interesting one upon the Valley of the Mississippi; the next, embraces Italy as the field of inquiry, and we doubt not will yield as rich a harvest as could be expected from so barren a soil. Its meetings are held in the upper room of the Academic building, the first Lord's day afternoon in every month during sessions; and every person wishing to attend is welcome. No sectarian bias is interposed to Membership; and as the Society wishes for information, it would be grateful to the donors for any books, reports, or periodicals which may aid them in their laudable undertaking. The officers of the Society are—

J. H. Castle, President; J. P. Foster, V. P.; Robt. Lowry, Cor. Sec.; J. P. Tustin, Rec. Sec.; F. P. White, Treasurer; J. T. Luce, Librarian.

A young man about 17 years of age, named Wilmot, was found dead on Sunday night two weeks, near Swinford town, Union county. He was intoxicated at the time.

The preceding item copied into our last week's paper we suppose means to say that the "wretched youth" was intoxicated at the time he closed his earthly account.

As we have no other statement, probably the same individual as above is referred to in the following paragraph—and Rum was the murderer!

It is reported that a man was murdered near Samburg, in this county, on Sunday evening last. Name not known.—Union Star, Feb. 14.

On Friday evening, the 23d inst., two meetings of Democrats were held in Philadelphia, both designed to sustain the glorious Union of States. That at the Chinese Museum was said to be composed of the Buchanan wing, and their speeches sympathized very strongly with the South.—The meeting in Independence Square was more Northern in its tone, and was denounced by the other portion of the party as a "Free Soil" gathering. At the last meeting, Maj. Chas. H. Shriver, of Union county, was called on for a Union speech, which he gave with right good will.—We think now the Union is safe, as one party or the other says after every election.

Friend Smith, the "Mirror" of the City of Pekin, Ill., deems that an extraordinary place because only 38 persons died during one year out of the 1800 comprising that city. When we consider that mostly the stout and healthy emigrate, leaving the aged and infirm in the older settled towns and countries, this shows Pekin to be not remarkable for its healthiness. The Sixtion of the Cemetery says the deaths in the year ending the 21st inst. were 42—14 of them children, and of the 28 adults we believe a majority were upwards of 60 years old.

Mr. T. P. WRIGHT, Printer, has become associated with C. D. Eldred, Esq., in the publication of the "Lycoming Gazette."

Mr. Seely, of the "Jersey Shore Republican," wants a working partner.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. MONDAY, Feb. 13, 1850.—In the House, Mr. Packer, presented a petition for the passage of supplement to the act incorporating the Lycoming mutual insurance company.

Messrs. Wade, Robbins, and Sifer, presented each remonstrances against the passage of any such supplement above named.

Mr. Sifer presented a petition for a law to prevent hawking and peddling in Union county; a remonstrance against repealing the \$300 exemption law; and one against the erection of Montour county.

Wednesday, Feb. 20, 1850.—In the House, Mr. Jones (Domestic Manufactures) reported against the prayers of citizens of Union county, asking that a law may be passed which will require merchants who sell ready made clothing to take out a special license therefor.

Thursday, Feb. 21, 1850.—In the Senate, Mr. Fick, presented two petitions in favor of the new county of Freedland.

Mr. Frick, tend in place, a bill to erect parts of Columbia, Lycoming, Union, and Northumberland, into a new county to be called Freedland.

Thursday, Feb. 21, 1850.—In the House, Mr. Sifer presented three petitions from 325 citizens of Union county, praying for the laying out of a state road from Millinburg, Union county, to Millerstown, Perry county; also a remonstrance against the repeal of the \$300 law; also a petition praying for a modification of the present school law, also three remonstrances from citizens of Union county, against the formation of a new county out of parts of Lycoming, Columbia, Union and Northumberland, to be called Freedland.

The Constitution Amendment was hanging in the House at last date, every lawyer there seeming to want to make a speech upon it.

A gentleman from Harrisburg, yesterday, says the Montour county borers pro and con were positively besieging the Legislators. Freedland and some twenty other wished for counties also were represented, all retelling their distresses because they don't have a Court House in the town of each particular bond of borers.—We saw a severe rebuke of borism in general in the Harrisburg Keystone recently in which the Editor seemed to speak from experience as a borer.

Our informant further states that the Union county Representative maintains a very honorable position as a faithful, able, and unassuming Legislator.

BOLD BURGLARY.—The residence of Henry Vandye, Esq., of this Borough, was entered on Saturday evening last, while the family were at church, and robbed of from one hundred to one hundred and fifty dollars, chiefly in gold, and for the most part belonging to one of the females of the household. The thief entered the house through the back door, and after opening the others, the better to make his escape in case of discovery, put down the blinds, lit his candle and proceeded to break open and examine desks, trunks, and drawers, until the object of his search was attained.

It would be well for our citizens to be on their guard, as other attempts of the same character have lately been made in the Borough.—[Belleville Whig.]

New Orleans, Feb. 21. The great Games case has, at last, been decided. The decision was rendered this morning by Judge McCrele, the district judge. It assigns the claims of Mrs. Games on all points claimed or contended for by her. Judge McKelley, the associate, declined giving any decision on account of his disagreement with the other judges. The impression is that the case will, in all probability, be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States.

A Market House. The voters of Lewisburg in favor of having a suitable market-house for the mutual convenience of buyers and sellers, are invited to meet at the Town Hall on Saturday evening next, to devise means to accomplish that object. SEVERAL.

Society for Inquiry. This Society will hold its regular Monthly Meeting on Sunday next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the Academy on the Hill. A report on the moral and religious condition of Italy, will be presented by Mr. Castle. Correspondence from abroad will also be presented.

The public are respectfully invited to attend.

Temperance Meeting. A Sacred Meeting of the Lewisburg T. A. Society will be held in the Presbyterian Church on Tuesday evening, March 3, 1850.

A general attendance is desirable, as business of much importance will be brought before the meeting.

Lewisburg Market. Corrected this Day.

Wheat ..... 90c95  
Rye ..... 45  
Corn ..... 45  
Oats ..... 30  
Buckwheat ..... 50  
Flaxseed ..... 100  
Cloverseed ..... 375  
Dried Apples ..... 125  
Butter ..... 121  
Eggs ..... 10  
Tallow ..... 10  
Lard ..... 7  
Pork ..... 450

THE CASE SYSTEM.—If every branch of business could be reduced to a cash system, it would be the greatest possible blessing to mankind and how much trouble and anxiety it would save many! It is bad policy to go into debt, particularly with the stock-repurchaser, as you have in most instances to pay large prices for goods, and constantly at their mercy. To obviate the necessity of any person going in debt for Store Goods, C. L. JONES has opened a very extensive store in Milton, and is selling exclusively for cash. He has put the prices of goods down so low as to make it the interest of every one to deal with him on the cash system. Persons getting Milton and in want of cheap goods, will do well by calling first at Jones' store.

DIED. In Limestone, Union Co., 17th inst., H. Sanders, Sr., in his 82d year. In Milton, 18th inst., Jane, wife of Saml Deets, in her 28th year. In Lewisburg, 20th inst., Albert C. G. son of Samuel T. and Elizabeth Bright, aged 11 months and 23 days. In Chillsquaque, 21st inst., Howard, son of Solomon and Elizabeth Dentler, aged 3 months and 27 days. In Miltonburg, 23d inst., Walter B. son of Thomas G. and Elizabeth W. Labaree, aged 9 months and